



First Orthodontic Survey Falkland Island

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Abstract

The aim of this Survey was to gather information and assess orthodontic treatment needs and demand to plan orthodontic services at the Falklands Island to children attending Primary and Secondary Schools, estimating the required resources and man power necessary to provide treatments.

Factors affecting perceived need and demand for orthodontic care are socioeconomic, desire for upward social mobility and social change with regard to public attitudes towards the availability of dental health services and the increasing removal of financial barriers(5).

A total of 543 children were enrolled in primary and secondary school age 3 to 16 and examined. IOTN index was used to determine which group each children will belong, Dental Health Component of the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (DHC-IOTN), IOTN was chosen because it serve to identify in epidemiology surveys the prevalence of some occlusion problems and the need of orthodontic treatment(3).

Given the limited evidence about the benefits of orthodontic treatment, many health care systems have scattered and controlling access to care with the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN) being one tool used based on demand (1).

Keywords: *Orthodontic, survey, Falkland Island*

Introduction

The Falkland Islands is an archipelago consisting of two main Islands (East and West Falkland) and 778 smaller islands, with a total land area of approximately 4,700 sq. m., part of the British Overseas territory, according with the latest Census in 2016 the population was 2839 people, composed by 1449 males and 1390 females. Young population age to 0 to 14 was 511 persons and age 15 to 64 years was 2015 people comprise 71 per cent of the total population. The population never had previous orthodontic need assessment, and the Falkland Island Government was willing to gather more information to be able to provide the best care possible.

Children and parents understood their needs or aesthetic concerns may not always be as scientific as that of orthodontists viewpoints (2), even though parents were pleased to be part of the survey and gave their consent to have their children examined.

Main Text/Headings

282 children from Primary school and 211 from Secondary School were examined. Headmasters provided a classroom where the examination were performed by calibrated Orthodontic specialist, (DHC- IOTN) was chosen to assess the population Malocclusion.

After examination:

Primary school (IOTN 1-2) 10 students, (IOTN 3) 36 students, (IOTN 4) 139 and (IOTN 5) 97 children.

Secondary school (IOTN 1-2) 5 students, (IOTN 3) 44 students, (IOTN 4) 94 students, and (IOTN 5) 68 students.

Results & Discussions

282 children from Primary School and Camp were examined, 236 of the children attending Primary Schools need Orthodontic Treatment, 97 already presenting a severe occlusion problem and 139 a moderate problem. 211 children from Secondary School were examined, total of 162 need treatment, 68 in a severe need of treatment and 80 in moderate need. Primary School 49% of the total students examined were IOTN 4, 34% IOTN 5 and Secondary School 45% of the Students IOTN 4 and 32% IOTN 5.

Conclusion

Currently 236 children attending the Falklands Primary School are Classified as IOTN 4 and IOTN 5, 162 Secondary Schools children in age of receiving interceptive orthodontic treatment are classified as IOTN 4 and IOTN 5 which requires treatment for health reasons. The importance of this survey it is not just to identify the children in most need, but also the ones with less malocclusion problems and classify the progressive behavior of signs and symptoms (4). The present survey will benefit and guide the Falklands Government to implement Orthodontic treatment for the population in need.

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